

ALL MERCHANDISE ADVERTISED IN THE TRIBUNE IS GUARANTEED

New York



Tribune

First to Last—the Truth: News·Editorials·Advertisements

WEATHER
Showers early this morning, followed by fair and cooler; to-morrow fair, with moderate temperature; moderate northwest winds.
Full Report on Page 10.

VOL. LXXVIII No. 26,227

(Copyright 1918—The Tribune Ass'n)

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1918

TWO CENTS (In Greater New York and within commuting distance) THREE CENTS Elsewhere

Allies Pass Old Line in New Push for Laon, Take 30 Towns and Hurl Foe Over Aisne; British Advance 2 Miles on 10-Mile Front

Wilson Orders Inquiry Into Slacker Hunt; Raids at End

Attorney General Is Asked to Get Facts of Raids Carried Out Here

Senate Action Urged by Smoot

Department of Justice Takes Blame for Round-Up Conducted in City

Slacker raids in New York City brought about yesterday the following important developments:
1. President Wilson asked Attorney General Gregory yesterday to report to him all the circumstances surrounding the hunt for draft dodgers in New York.
2. After many protests in the Senate, Senator Smoot introduced a resolution calling for an inquiry by the Senate Military Affairs Committee to fix responsibility. Prompt action on the resolution is expected to-day.
3. The Department of Justice assumed full responsibility for the raids last night, in the person of A. Bruce Bielaski, head of the department's bureau of investigation.
Reports to the Department of Justice indicated that about 1,400 draft dodgers had been caught and 14,000 individuals for whom local boards have been searching had been found.
4. Charles F. De Woody, superintendent of the New York bureau of the Department of Justice, said that the Attorney General was responsible and that action was taken with the approval of the provost marshal general.
"I will say," said Mr. De Woody, "that it is justified even if only two or three slackers have been found."
5. It was estimated that 500,000 men had been stopped and 30,000 arrested. Unofficially it was said that the hunt was over.

Senate Is Stirred By Strong Protests Against Round-Up

(Special Dispatch to The Tribune)
WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—President Wilson this afternoon asked Attorney General Gregory to send him a report on all of the details of the spectacular round-up of "slackers" and suspected "slackers" in New York City this week.
A. Bruce Bielaski, chief of the bureau of investigation of the Department of Justice, has taken full responsibility for the round-up, it was learned to-night. An official in the office of the provost marshal general cooperated with the Department of Justice in planning the raids. No responsibility has been fixed for the employment of naval and army forces.
"Since the enactment of the selective service act," said an announcement by the department, "agents of the Department of Justice have cooperated with the military authorities in the apprehension of slackers. It is reported to the department that as a result of the recent efforts along this line in and about New York approximately 1,800 men who had been unlawfully evading military service have been or are certain to be inducted into the army and over 14,000 others who were wanted by their local boards have been apprehended."
To Make New Inquiry
"An official of the Department of Justice is proceeding to New York to inquire into alleged abuses of power in individual cases in connection with the apprehension of these men."
The President's action followed a storm of protests which broke loose in the Senate to-day against the raids and ended in the introduction by Senator Smoot, of Utah, of a resolution directing the Military Affairs Committee to investigate and determine who was re-

Newsdealers Win Fight To Keep Their Licenses

Park Commissioner Restores Right to Do Business to John Williamson, Who Refused to Sell Unpatriotic Papers and Appealed to Court

The newsdealers who are making war on Hearst have won their fight to prevent Mayor Hylan from revoking their licenses for that reason.
On August 22 Mr. Hylan ordered that the licenses of all vendors who refused to sell Hearst papers be revoked. In compliance with that order Acting Park Commissioner William H. Muldoon, of Brooklyn, served notice on John Williamson that his license to do business in Borough Hall Park had been revoked, and notified the police to see that Williamson ceased to operate his stand.
Yesterday, after Justice Lazansky, of the Supreme Court, had granted the Corporation Counsel until this morning to meet Williamson's demand for an injunction to prevent the destruction of his business, Lemuel Ely Quigg, counsel for Williamson and his fellow vendors, was handed a letter notifying him that the order to Williamson had been withdrawn and that Williamson was free to resume business as though nothing had happened.
Backdown Is Complete
The restoration of Williamson's license was without strings or limitations, and leaves him free now to prosecute a suit against the city and against William H. Muldoon, as an individual, for interfering with his business. No action will be taken against the police who enforced Muldoon's order, Williamson feeling that they acted under orders and in good faith, as well as with courteous consideration.
Williamson, who has been selling papers from the sidewalk near his stand, opened up the stand immediately he was notified that the city had quit in its effort to bulldoze the newsdealers into doing Hearst's will.
"They thought they could scare me," said Williamson, between sales to customers who were congratulating him on his "return home," "but they have seen their error. We're not the quitting kind."
"My next move, I expect, will be into the army. There are four of us boys who are in this next draft. We will all waive exemption. When I come back—that is, if I come back—I want this stand and I think I will have it. Anyway, when I am kicking Germans over there I won't be feeling badly over the thought that they licked us over here."

Explanations Are Lacking

No explanation of the right-about-face of the administration was forthcoming from Mayor Hylan's office. Neither did any come from Deputy Park Commissioner Muldoon, nor his immediate superior, William N. Harman, whose name is signed to the letter cancelling the order of Muldoon. Muldoon has previously explained that he was following orders. On behalf of Commissioner Harman friends said yesterday that he greatly regretted Muldoon's action. Had he been in the city, they said, Williamson would not have been interfered with. The abandonment of the attempt to fight Williamson's suit for an injunction followed two adjournments granted at the request of the Corporation Counsel on the ground that his office had not had time to prepare a defence, though Lemuel Ely Quigg, Williamson's counsel, was prepared at all times to argue his case. It was apparent, however, that the city's representative was having difficulty in preparing a defence and early in the week signals of distress began to fly. These took the form of intimations to Williamson that he might have his license back and all would be lovely if he were willing to agree that it was all a misunderstanding.
Refused Any Compromise
The plaintiff, however, took the ground that he would be satisfied with nothing save the return of his license or the determination of the court of last resort that he had no right to it. This left the Corporation Counsel with but one course to follow, and he fol-

Continued on last page

M'Adoo Gives Out Text of Rail Contract

Government Refuses Concessions Requested in General Schedule

Right to Litigate For Losses Denied

Roads Saved From Losses in Operation, Director Announces

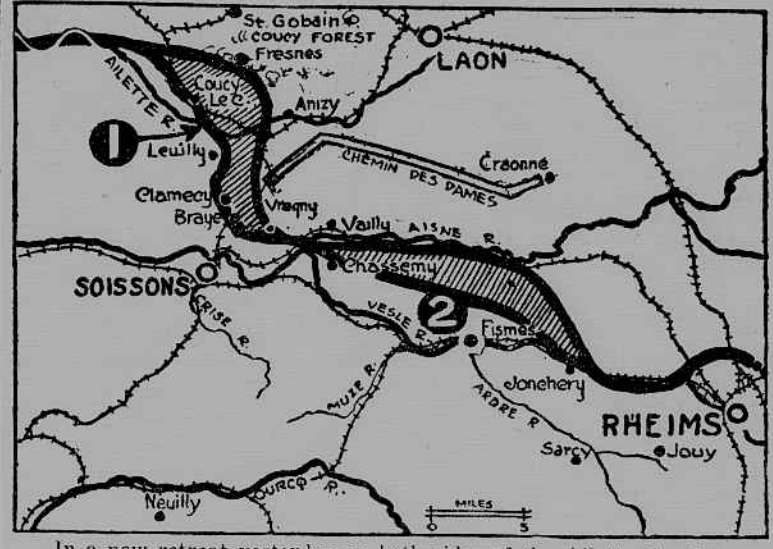
WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—Terms of the standard contract between the government and railroads made public to-day by Director General McAdoo, after months of negotiation with company representatives, show that most contentions of the Association of Railway Security Holders have been denied.
These included the claim that railroad companies should be given the right to litigate in court after the war for losses on account of diversion of business, and to appeal to courts from decisions of the Interstate Commerce Commission, acting as referee in disputes over administrative questions.
The contract now will be offered to all roads under Federal control, and it is believed most leading lines will sign it.
Roads Saved by U. S. Says McAdoo
In a statement explaining the contract the Director General expressed the opinion that if railroads had been under private control during the first four months of this year they would have lost \$136,116,000 in operating income as compared with the corresponding period of the preceding year, and \$96,064,000 as compared with the average for those months of 1915, 1916 and 1917.
These conditions, together with the necessity railroads would have faced for raising wages and the difficulty of borrowing money, said Mr. McAdoo, "would probably have resulted in the failure of some of the most important railroad companies in the country to meet their obligations under private management."
The fact that railroads now are guaranteed a fixed net income under Federal management and are able to borrow from the government for necessary improvements, the director general said, "are fundamental things which impress the great body of railroad investors and should make them satisfied with the status as it now exists."
Mr. McAdoo characterized most objections of representatives of the Association of Railway Security Holders to the contract as "unreasonable," and said he did not believe they represented views of railroad companies or security owners generally.
Final Action Taken
Final action on disputed points was as follows:
The refusal to approve a provision for litigation over damages on account of diversion of traffic was by advice of the Department of Justice. There is nothing to prevent a company from appealing to the Court of Claims, which handles suits against the government, over disputed questions of the amount of compensation due.
The objection to the provision requiring a company to pay out of its compensation expenses necessary to bring railroad property up to a condition of safe operation was overruled.
The contention that a company's compensation should not be used to pay its debts to the government until after customary dividends have been paid, also was overruled.
The director general agreed to strike out, as urged by company representatives, the section requiring a railway to turn over to the government one month's supply of working capital without interest.
Claim that the government should pay corporate expenses of railway companies was denied.

U. S. Aid "Vain Hope," Ludendorff Declares

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 5.—That American assistance will be a decisive factor in the war is a vain hope on the part of the Entente, according to General Ludendorff, the first quartermaster general of the German army, in a statement to the Vienna newspapers.
General Ludendorff, however, admitted that the Americans were rendering no inconsiderable assistance to the Allies, both in men and material.
"The French have always lived upon hopes," said Ludendorff. "First it was hopes of Russia; now it is hopes of America. We settled with the Russian steam roller; we shall settle with the Americans."
"Our will to victory remains unbroken. We shall break the enemy's will to annihilate."

Continued on last page

THE FOE'S NEW RETREAT



In a new retreat yesterday on both sides of the Ailette the Germans evacuated the shaded region (1) west of the Chemin des Dames. Pursuing the fleeing enemy north of the Vesle, the Franco-Americans reached the line of the Aisne, occupying the shaded area (2).

French Clear Somme Bank Of Gun Nests

Humbert's Soldiers Cross at Epanancourt Only After Fierce Fight

(By The Associated Press)
WITH THE FRENCH ARMIES IN THE FIELD, Sept. 5 (1:30 p. m.).—French reconnoitring parties to the east of Soissons this morning advanced to the river Aisne, north of Brenelle and Chassemy.
Further east advanced elements reached the canal lateral, which runs along the south bank of the Aisne, and are facing the positions on the north bank, from which the Germans are firing machine guns.
General Humbert's men crossed the Somme at Epanancourt during the night, occupying several points on the east bank. Further south the advance continued this morning with greater facility than yesterday between the Oise and the Autrecourt Heights.
The passage of the Somme was effected after a series of sharp engagements in which the German mountain troops contested vigorously every foot of ground.
Hidden among the bullrushes and in the hollows and dried beds of branches of the river the Germans were able to use their quick-firers effectively, compelling the pursuers now and again to slow up their progress in order to turn difficult positions. General Humbert's men built foot bridges under the enemy's fire. The first bridges were destroyed, together with their builders, but other men gallantly replaced those killed and, facing a galling fire, continued until pontoons and foot bridges were thrown across the stream.
This work afforded numerous occasions for acts of the greatest heroism. Among these acts may be mentioned that of a French soldier, who, notwithstanding the fact that the river was under the fire of German sharpshooters, undertook the task of swimming to the opposite side of the stream and bringing back a rowboat.
During the trip across the soldier dived time after time to escape the enemy bullets, but he braved an even more dangerous fire while rowing back, being an excellent target for the enemy ambushed along the banks of the stream.
Plucky crossing the stream under fire the French troops then attacked the enemy in the marshes and weeds and in all sorts of other hiding places on the opposite bank and finally took the positions, which were nests of machine guns, and pushed on toward the Peronne-Ham road. Ham thus is threatened from the north and outflanked on the south.

726 Aircraft Downed By Allies Since Aug. 8

LONDON, Sept. 5.—Four hundred and sixty-five enemy machines have been destroyed and 200 disabled since the commencement of the offensive August 8, according to an official statement on aerial operations to-night. Sixty-one hostile balloons were destroyed and 911 tons of bombs were dropped on various targets.
Two hundred and sixteen British machines are missing.

Continued on next page

Americans Drive Up Steep Slopes Above Soissons

In Face of Great Numbers of Machine Guns and Fire From Airships Franco-American Forces Clear Heights Beyond the Vesle River

British Troops Penetrate Well Beyond Canal du Nord

New Successes Are Achieved at Many Points From Soissons to Rheims—General Retreating Movement of Germans Observed All Along the Line

The enemy yesterday afternoon started a new retreat on an eighteen-mile front from near the junction of the Oise and the Ailette to the Aisne east of Soissons.
General Mangin's Franco-American Tenth Army pursued the foe relentlessly, driving into Coucy Forest three miles in the direction of the St. Gobain Plateau, the great massif which protects Laon and is the principal bulwark of the German line on the West front.
More than thirty villages were recaptured, including Folembray, Coucy-le-Chateau and Coucy-le-Ville.
The Allies penetrated far beyond the front they held last winter, reaching a point five-eighths of a mile south of Fresnes. Meanwhile, the retreat from the Vesle, begun the day before, continued. Paris announced the line of the Aisne is now held from Conde to Vieil-Arcy. On the part of the front here held by American divisions the Germans are all beyond the Aisne.
Between Soissons and Rheims the Allies pushed rapidly after the enemy, using caution to avoid machine gun nests. There was little resistance to their advance, the main body of the Germans having fallen back behind the Aisne.
The British on both sides of Peronne fought their way forward two miles beyond the Canal du Nord on a ten-mile front.
Between Nurlu and Athies, east of Peronne, the British swung forward to near the heights between the two villages, breaking down the stubborn resistance of the enemy's rear guards and repulsing his repeated counter strokes at critical points.
Northeast of Noyon General Humbert, pursuing his wide gains of Wednesday, drove the enemy back on both sides of Ham.
North of Noyon the French crossed the Canal du Nord and succeeded in establishing themselves in the marshes on the east bank. Further south Petain's men took the villages of Fretoy and Maucourt and outflanked the Germans in Ham.
In Flanders the British and Americans pushed forward for new gains on both sides of Armentieres. Near Givenchy the advancing Allies have reached the old winter battle line of 1917-18.

British Steadily Pushing Enemy Back Behind the Hindenburg Line

(By The Associated Press)
WITH THE BRITISH ARMY IN FRANCE, Sept. 5 (4 p. m.).—The effects of the recent British successes are hourly becoming more apparent. The enemy is steadily, but surely, going back. Successive minor victories in Flanders, the application of sustained pressure in the battle zone south of the Scarpe, the exploitation of the advances north of Peronne and the steady bombardment from the British cannon are all helping the general movement.
The foe's retreat is being marked by the usual destruction, for fires and explosions are reported from various sections, especially the area in front of the Hindenburg line from the Bapaume-Cambrai line southward, where the threat seems to have been freely used.
It looks as if the Germans here were going behind the line with its great system of concrete dugouts and defenses. They are not in the habit of destroying where they mean to stay, and, besides, the crushing defeat they suffered when the Drocourt-Queant line was smashed makes this ground exceedingly difficult, if not dangerous, to hold.
Desperate Defence on Somme
On the banks of the Somme, south of Peronne, the enemy is manning his machine guns and trench mortars strongly and firing heavily on the crossings and their approaches, apparently fearing a British attempt to cross.
At the same time the suburbs on the southeastern outskirts of Peronne, where the German machine gunners have also been holding out desperately, have now been cleared of the enemy, so that the position of the Germans on the east bank of the Somme is becoming increasingly precarious.
Along the banks of the Canal du Nord, in the region north and south of Inchy-en-Artois, strong German reinforcements have come up and they are holding in some places, especially back of Moeuvres, the western bank, with immense numbers of machine guns. As yet they have not been really attacked by the British in any force. It is not at all unlikely, however, that the Germans will try to consolidate their line in this locality, with the Hindenburg line at some point further south.
Foe to Form New Line
It was through a somewhat analogous situation that the Drocourt-Queant switchline was established after the enemy was forced back from the original Hindenburg line in front of Arras. The old Hindenburg line itself does not run straight north and

Continued on next page